VIENNA, Aug. 8.

A Relation of the Defeat of the Rebels in Hungary at the River Waag not far from Trenchin, by the Imperial Forces under the Command of the Field-Marſhal-General Sigisbert Count Heiſter, the 3d of Auguſt, 1708.

THE 27th of July the Field-Marſhal-General march'd with the Imperial Cavalry from the Iſland of Schut, to free the Country of Moravia from the Enemy's Incurſions, and to relieve and ſupply with Proviſions Newſtettrel and Trenchin on the River Waag, which Places were in Diſtreſs; and to that End to joyn General Viard, who in a late Action near Scaliz had repuls'd 5000 of the Rebels Horſe commanded by Ozkai, killing 2 or 300 of them. The Field-Marſhal arriv'd at Scaliz the 29th, and having joyn'd General Viard, continu'd his March to Hungarian Brod, there to furniſh himſelf with Proviſions and other Neceſſaries for his further Operations.

The 1ſt of Auguſt Intelligence was brought to the Field-Marſhal at Brod, that the Enemy had drawn off from before Newſtettel and retir'd over the Waag: Whereupon his Excellency advanc'd the 2d to Newſtettel, and being inform'd there that the Enemy were march'd up the Waag, towars Trenhchin, he left behind him the Artillery and the little Baggage he had, and paſſing the River at a Ford came up with Part of their Rear-guard, of whom he kill'd about 400 Foot and took above 80 Priſoners: By theſe he learnt that Ragotski and Berezeni were marching with their Horſe in the Vale along the Waag towards Trenchin, and that their Foot with their Artillery and Baggage had taken their Way by the Mountains toward Panewiz.

The Field-Marſhal, who was then near Pezko, renew'd his March at 10 a Clock that Night; and when he came to a Paſs within a ſhort League of Trenchin, caus'd Provender to be given to the Horſes; and at break of Day the 3d charg'd the Enemy's advanc'd Troops poſted at a little Diſtance from the Paſs, and drove them back into their Camp; where, contrary to his Expectation and the Intelligence given him, particularly by the Priſoners, was the Enemy's whole Body, as well Foot as Horſe, with their Artillery; whereas he thought to find there only their Horſe.

'Twas not judg'd convenient to turn back without attacking the Enemy, becauſe in that Caſe 'twas apprehended our Troops would be fallen upon in their Retreat, and in Conſequence be in Danger of being beaten: And therefore the Order of Battle was on a ſudden Reſolution form'd with the utmoſt Diligence. And becauſe the Enemy had poſted their Foot with the Artillery to defend Intrenchments they had before them, the Field-Marſhal reſolv'd to endeavour by a Counter-March to gain the open Plain, as the moſt proper Ground for Horſe to act in, and thence to charge the Enemy in Flank, or if poſſible to cut off their Retreat: But this laſt could not be done, for a ſmall Body of the Enemy's Horſe, who ſeem'd to be commanded to attack us in the Rear, being prevented by the ſaid Countermarch, made back to their Army, but in paſſing by the Front of our Cavalry were attack'd and broken by our light Horſe: The Enemy's Horſe moving up to ſecond their ſaid Party, our Cavalry was alſo oblig'd to aſſiſt our light Horſe; and both Sides engaging in the Support of their reſpective Troops, which charg'd in Parties with various Succeſs, came at laſt to a general Action between 4 and 5 a Clock in the Afternoon; and in the End the Enemy's Cavalry were broken, diſpers'd, and put to a total Rout: The greateſt Part of their Foot were cut off from eſcaping with their Horſe, and by that Means ſuffer'd great Loſs. 'Twas computed that in the Fight and Purſuit were ſlain 6000 of the Enemy. Our Forces took all their Artillery conſiſting of 14 Cannon, with 400 Priſoners, above 50 Standards and Colours, and two Pair of Kettle-Drums.

Ragotski and Berezeni led in Perſon their Cavalry to the Charge: The firſt was twice unhors'd; and the other (according to the Report of a Deſerter, and of one of our Officers of Huſſars who was in the firſt Charge) is wounded: And their chief Ingenier, a Frenchman nam'd La Motte, who without any other Title commanded the Enemy's Infantry, was kill'd.

On our Side 200 Men were kill'd or wounded, but not one Officer of Note is among them. And 'tis remarkable that in this Action the Enemy had 20 or 22000 Men; and we not above 5000 regular German Horſe, and 1500 or 2000 Hungarian Light Horſe.

Vienna, Auguſt 8. 'The States of Hungary aſſembled at Presbourg, having ſent hither their 'Grievances ſome Weeks ago, this Court is now 'buſied in preparing an Anſwer to them; and to 'this end have diſtributed the Grievances, complaining of Encroachments from the Chancery, Treaſury, Council of War, and other Offices of this 'Place, to the proper Officers, that they may give 'in their Opinions concerning them.

'The Method which the States have taken to repreſent what they think themſelves aggriev'd in, 'is by laying before his Imperial Majeſty the Declaration which the late Emperour Leopold gave 'them in Writing in the Year 1659. for the Security of their Rights and Priviledges, and which was 'ratified by the preſent Emperour at his Coronation 'in the Year 1687. This they ſet down Article by 'Article, and at each Article they enumerate the 'ſeveral Laws on which it is founded, together 'with the Particulars in which it has been contraven'd; humbly praying for Redreſs.

'Their Complaints are divers; what with regard to the Innovations made in their Conſtitution, and what with regard to the hardſhips ſuffer'd 'by particular Perſons. But the moſt material of 'their Demands, and which relate only to the Publick, conſiſt in theſe following Particulars.

'When the Hereditary Succeſſion to the Crown 'of Hungary was ſettled on the Heirs Male deſcended of the Body of the late Emperour Leopold, his Imperial Majeſty declar'd to the States 'of the Kingdom aſſembled at Presbourg in the 'Year 1687, that by the ſaid Hereditary Succeſſion 'it was not intended to introduce any new form of 'Government, or an Arbitrary and Abſolute Dominion over the Subjects; but that during the 'Hereditary Succeſſion of the Crown, all the Rights 'and Priviledges, Liberties and Immunities of the 'Subjects, and antient Cuſtoms of the Kingdom, 'ſhould be ſacredly and inviolably maintain'd. The 'States deſire, that this Emperour may renew the 'ſame Declaration in the preſent Diet, and that all 'his Succeſſors may be oblig'd to repeat it before 'their Coronation, which is always to be perform'd 'within the Kingdom, and in preſence of the Diet. 'They likewiſe deſire, that the preſent Emperour 'and his Succeſſors may give a Declaration in 'Writing, that they will not pretend to alienate by 'Deed or Will, the Kingdom of Hungary, or any 'part of it; and that in caſe of failure of Heirs 'Male lineally deſcended of the late Emperour 'Leopold, they will leave the Kingdom of Hungary with all its Dependencies whole and intire to 'the Hungarian Nation, that the antient Right of 'the Inhabitants to elect their Kings may in that 'caſe revive and take place.

'They require that none of the Nobility be impriſoned, or otherwiſe puniſh'd, for any Crime 'whatſoever, not for Treaſon it ſelf, unleſs taken 'in the Fact, till they are legally tried and convicted; and that the Nobility be exempted from 'having Troops quartered in their Houſes without 'their Conſent.

'They inſiſt that no Mony be levied on the Subject without the conſent of the Diet; and that immediate ſtop be put to all Contributions, now impoſed by Generals, Commiſſaries of War, Governours of Towns or other Officers whatſoever; ſuch 'Exactions not warranted by Law being in great 'meaſure the cauſe of their preſent Troubles.

'They

'They complain of having been without a Diet 'theſe twenty Years paſt, altho' the Laws require 'one to be held at leaſt once in three Years, and 'always within ſix Months after a new Soyereign 'aſends the Throne.

'The States deſire that when his Imperial Majeſty 'ſhall have occaſion to deliberate about the affairs 'of Hungary, he may conſult with Hungarians, 'and that he may diſpoſe of all Offices Civil and 'Military, with advice of his Hungarian Council, 'to Natives of Hungary.

'They repreſent that, by the Laws of the King-'dom, all Church-Preferments ought to be given on-'ly to Natives; and therefore they intreat that all 'ſuch Benefices as are now in the hands of For-'reigners may during the preſent Diet be taken 'from them and given to the Natives. But in this 'matter they make a particular exception in Favour 'of the Cardinal of Saxe Zeitz, Primate of the 'Kingdom.

'They remonſtrate againſt the abuſes committed 'by the Exchequer, in not obſerving in their pro-'ceedings the uſual forms of Juſtice preſcribed by 'Law, and in ſeizing on the Eſtates of the Nobility 'without any formal Proceſs. They deſire that the 'Exchequer be tied up in it's proceedings to the 'Laws of the Kingdom; and that the Eſtates which 'it has illegally ſeized on, be immediatly reſtored 'to the right Owners.

'In matters of Religion, they deſire the Liberty 'allowed to the two Profeſſions of the Proteſtant 'Communion may be reſtrained to what is ſpecified 'in the 25th and 26th Articles of the Diet held in 'the Year 1681 and in the 21ſt Article of that held 'in the Year 1687; and that it be declared Lawfull 'for a Lord of the Mannor of the Roman Catholick 'Communion, either to tolerate in his Lands, or not, 'as he pleaſes, any Preacher or other Subject, or 'Vaſſal, of the Proteſtant Religion. But on the 'contrary the Roman Religion being Hereditary in 'that Apoſtolical Kingdom, and the Proteſtant Con-'feſſion of Faith being only tolerated for Peace-Sake, 'that therefore it be not Lawfull for the Lords of 'the Mannor that are Proteſtants, to turn out of their 'Territories the Roman Catholick Prieſts, or their other 'Subjects or Vaſſals of the Roman Catholick Com-'munion.

'They Petition that the Offices of Palatin of the 'Kingdom, Judge of the King's Court, Ban of Croa-'tia, and others, be reſtored to their ancient Authority 'and Juriſdiction; and that their Sallaries be punc-'tually pay'd, as alſo that the Revenues of the King-'dom be managed by a Hungarian Treaſury, inde-'pendent of that in the Imperial Court.

'They repreſent the great diſorders Committed 'in the Kingdom by Forreign Troops, in pillaging, 'burning Churches, Schools, and the Houſes of the 'Nobility, and inſulting their Perſons without any 'regard to Character or Quality. They moſt 'earneſtly requeſt, that the Officers be obliged to 'keep their Soldiers under a more ſtrict Diſcipline 'while they remain in the Country; and as to 'evacuating the Kingdom of all Forreign Troops, 'they leave that point to be ſettled by the firſt Diet 'to be held after the preſent Civil War is at an end.

'The States having laid all their Grievances 'publick and private at the feet of his Imperial 'Majeſty, they take the liberty to aſſure him, that 'in their Inſtrument of Grievances they have deſired 'nothing but what is agreable to Juſtice and Equity, 'what is founded on the ſtanding Laws of the King-'dom, and what is conformable to the Promiſe 'Solemnly made to the States of the Kingdom by 'the late Emperour Leopold in his Declaration 'publiſh'd in the Year 1659, and ſince ratified by 'the preſent Emperour at the Time of his Corona-'tion in the Year 1687. And therefore they moſt 'earneſtly, and moſt humbly beſeech him to take 'all their Grievances Seriouſly into Conſideration, 'and what things are now in his power to grant 'them during the preſent Diet, and to redreſs all o-'ther Diſorders aſſoon as poſſibly can be done.

'And in order to the appeaſing of the preſent 'Troubles, the preſerving the Peace of the King-'dom for the future, and the rooting out of the 'Hearts of the Subjects all manner of Jealouſy and 'Diſtruſt of the Government, they adviſe and re-'queſt his Imperial Majeſty to commit the Ad-'miniſtration of the Affairs of that Kingdom to a 'Council of Native Hungarians to be ſettled aſſoon 'as the preſent Civil War is ended, and the Coun-'ſellors to be choſen by the Diet out of the four States 'of the Kingdom.

'The States having taken the late Emperour 'Leopold's Declaration in the Year 1659, for the 'Baſis and Foundation of the Redreſs which they 'deſire of their Grievances, they humbly intreat 'the Emperour to ratify and confirm it in the pre-'ſent Diet, and to order it to be inſerted among 'the Publick Statutes of the Kingdom. And they 'deſire further, that his Imperial Majeſty will be 'pleaſed to grant them ſuch another Declaration in 'his own Name, promiſing upon the Honour of a 'King, and Swearing by the Name of the Eternal 'Truth, and by the Holy Goſpel, that he will Sa-'credly and Inviolably Maintain and cauſe to be 'Maintain'd, all and every one of the Liberties 'and Immunities, Privileges, Statutes, Laws and 'Cuſtoms of the Kingdom, as they are ſpecified in 'the foreſaid Declaration. They alſo intreat that 'the Emperour will be pleas'd to order twelve Au-'thentick Copies of this his Declaration, to be 'deliver'd to the Diet, one whereof is to be 'depoſited with his Imperial Majeſty, another to 'be put into the Hands of the Cardinal Primate, a '3d into the Hands of the Palatine of the Kingdom, 'a 4th to be given to the Archbiſhop of Colocza, 'a 5th to the Judge of the King's Court, a 6th to 'the Ban of Croatia, a 7th to the Chapter of Gran, 'an 8th Copy to the Chapter of Colocza, a 9th to 'the Chapter of Lagrabia, a 10th to be ſent to the 'Pope, an 11th to the King of Spain, and a 12th to 'the States of the Roman Empire.

'The States likewiſe moſt earneſtly recommend 'it to his Imperial Majeſty, in Compaſſion to the 'preſent Calamitous State of the Kingdom of Hun-'gary, to think of ſuch a future ſecurity for aſcer-'taining the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, as 'may give full Satisfaction to the Malecontents, and 'be a means of bringing them back to their Duty 'and Obedience. And ſeeing the Malecontents of 'the Kingdom have proceeded to that Degree of 'Inſolence, as to hold Aſſemblies contrary to 'Law, in their own Name, and by their own Au-'thority to declare the Throne vacant, and to 'Confiſcate the Eſtates and Offices of all thoſe who 'have perſever'd in their Allegiance to their Lawful 'Soveraign; The States therefore think it neceſſa-'ry, that his Imperial Majeſty, in order to main-'tain his own Royal Dignity and Prerogative, and 'the Rights of his faithful Subjects, ſhould de-'clare by a publick Act of the preſent Diet, all 'the Proceedings of the ſaid Malecontents, and 'particularly their Tranſactions in their Aſſemblies 'at Onod, Zeces, and Agria, to be illegal, null, and 'void.

From the Camp at Helchin, Auguſt 20. The 17th Inſtant Part of the Artillery deſign'd to be us'd againſt Liſle, march'd from Menin to Prince Eugene's Camp before that City; and this Morning was follow'd by the remaining Part with the Ammunition and all other Neceſſaries for carrying on the Siege. About 3000 Foot and 1000 Horſe detach'd from our Army, poſted themſelves between Lanvy and Pont a Chin, to cover the March of the ſaid Artillery from all Attempts which might be made either from the Garriſon of Tournay or the Duke of Berwick's Army. This Evening the Trenches will be open'd againſt Liſle, by a Lieutenant-General 2 Majors General and 2 Brigadiers, 10 Battallions and 4000 Pioneers; who will be reliev'd from time to time during the Siege by the like Number of Troops. The Duke of Burgundy's Army continues behind the Canal of Bruges, and the Duke of Berwick's near Mortagne; but the latter being drawing to him what Troops he can from the Neighbouring Garriſons, we expect hourly to hear they are in Motion. The 18th King Auguſtus and the Landgrave of Heſſe arriv'd in this Camp. His Grace entertain'd them Yeſterday with a Review of the firſt Line of our Army: And this Morning they both went to the Camp of Prince Eugene.

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